

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER - DEC 2015

B.A DEGREE

TITLE OF PAPER: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN LANGUAGE 11

COURSE NUMBER : AL310 (Full Time)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL.
2. ANSWER AT LEAST ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.
3. LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISMS SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER APPROPRIATE.
4. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES.
5. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

SECTION A

THE NOUN

Answer at least one Question from this Section.

QUESTION 1

- a) What do we mean by the term 'noun classification'? Give appropriate examples. (5 marks)
- b) With the aid of examples from siSwati, explain that noun classification in Bantu was based partly on semantics and partly on morphology. (5 Marks)
- c) Give a table of Doke's classification of the nouns and explain;
- i) How it is similar to that of Givon,
 - ii) How it is different from that of Meinhof. (15 Marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 2

- a) What does the term 'latent vowel' mean? Give appropriate examples. (5 Marks)
- b) With the aid of examples, explain four different reasons given by traditional grammarians to justify the assertion that the prefix of class 1a is a latent vowel in siSwati. (20 Marks)
- [25 marks]**

QUESTION 3

- a) What do we mean by the term 'nominalization'? (5 Marks)
- b) With the aid of examples, discuss fully the formation of the following types of nominal:
- i) Agentives indicating one who does X professionally,
 - ii) Objective nominals indicating instruments for carrying out actions
 - iii) Action nominal
 - iv) Agentives indicating one whose doing of X shows character (20 Marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 4

With the aid of examples from siSwati, explain the following linguistic terms;

- a) Noun prefix
 - b) Vowel coalescence
 - c) Vowel harmony
 - d) Analogy
 - e) Nasal class
- [25 MARKS]**

SECTION B:

THE PRONOUN AND THE QUALIFICATIVE

Answer at least one Question from this Section

QUESTION 5

- a) Give Doke's definition of the absolute pronoun. (2 marks)
 - b) With the aid of examples, justify the notion that the stabilizer is not part of the absolute pronoun. (3 marks)
 - c) Give a table of the formation of the three morpheme system of the absolute pronoun and go on to explain the morpho-phonological changes that take place in the formation of this pronoun. (20 Marks)
- [25 MARKS]**

QUESTION 6

- a) Using appropriate examples, explain what is meant by the following terms in connection with the demonstrative pronoun:
 - i) Speaker proximal
 - ii) Hearer proximal distal
 - iii) Distal. (9 Marks)
- b) Give a table of the demonstrative pronoun speaker proximal and then explain how you have formed it. (16 Marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 7

- a) Give three examples of each type of the following relative stems
 - i) Primitive stems that denote colour,
 - ii) Derived stems from verbs
 - iii) Derived stems from the copulatives,
 - iv) derived stems from demonstrative locatives. (12 Marks)
- b) Give a table of the adjectival concords (8 marks)
- c) Give Dlamini's explanation of how this concord is formed. (5 Marks)

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 8

- a) Give the four stems of the enumerative. (2 Marks)
- b) Give a table of the enumerative concord and explain how you have formed it. (13 Marks)

c) Explain fully how the enumerative can be used attributively and predicatively.

(10 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION C

LINGUISTIC PAPERS AND ARTICLES

Answer at least one Question from this Section.

QUESTION 9

Canonici (1989) presents four different criteria used in identifying noun classes in Bantu. With the aid of examples, discuss these criteria pointing out the strengths and weaknesses of each criterion.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 10.

Using Givon (1971) prove that class 1 is a later creation in Bantu.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 11.

Using the evidence given by Herbert (1979) and any other evidence that you can bring forth, explain that class 9/10 has a nasal prefix.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 12

a) Sibanda discusses three different types of compounds in siSwati. With the aid of examples discuss any two of them. (8 Marks)

b) Sibanda argues that the structure of a compound consist of only two constituents even if the compound has more than two words. Answer the following questions based on the given compound;

The old student representative council'

i) Give three different meanings associated with this compound. (3 Marks)

ii) Draw a tree structure that represents each of the meanings you gave in (i) above

(9 Marks)

iii) What kind of compound is this? Justify your answer

(5 Marks)

[25 MARK]